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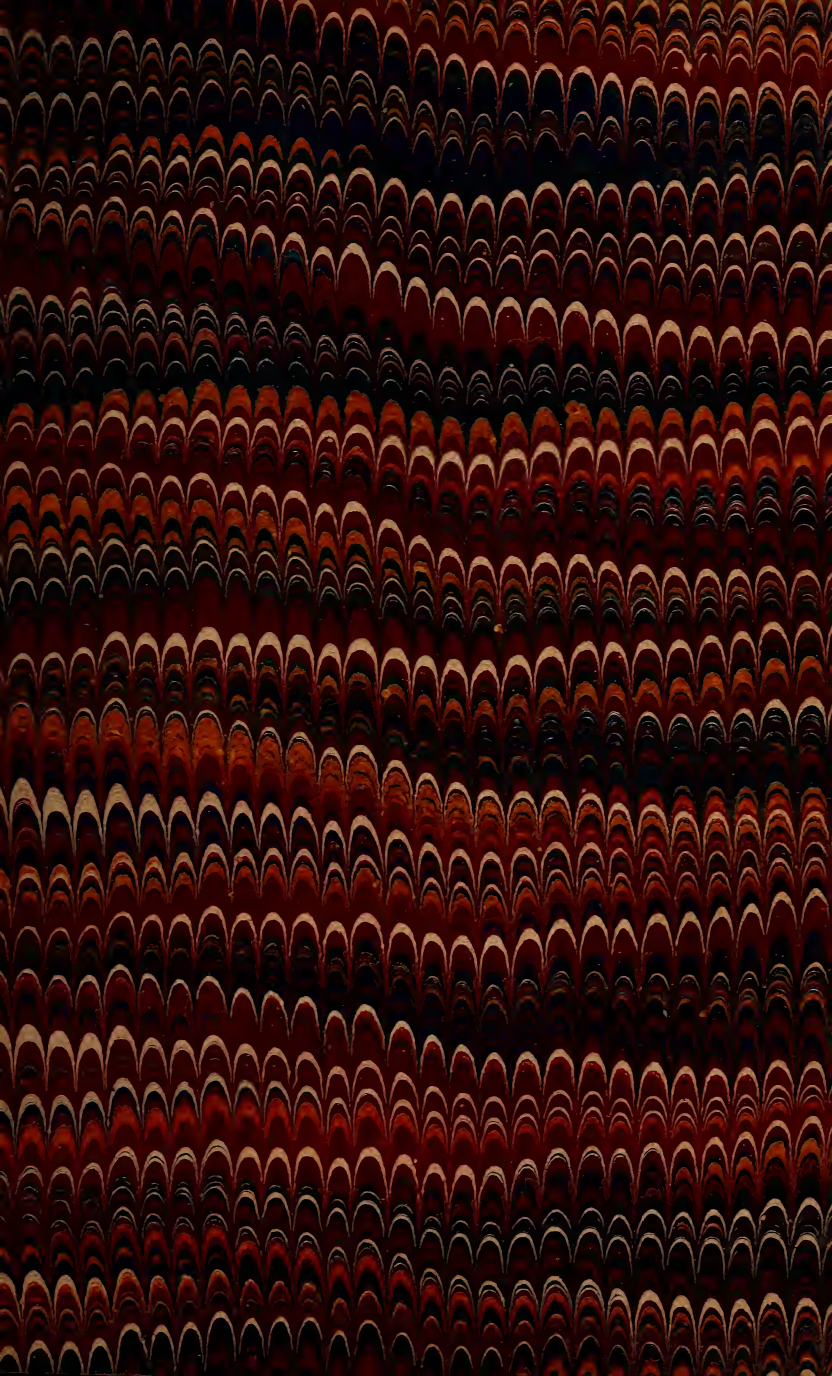
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THE

LATIN SUBJUNCTIVE.

BY

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PREFACE.

I HAVE written this manual because I felt the need of a book that contained, in clear and concise language, the outlines of the Latin Subjunctive for *preparatory* schools.

If a boy, under a competent teacher, learns thoroughly the principles herein laid down, he will have enough insight into the subject to read intelligently any Latin author he will meet with before his Sophomore year in college. I think, too, under proper teaching, he will be able to write a grammatically correct Latin sentence. I wish here to say a word about writing Latin. Far too little attention is given to it in our preparatory schools; and, worse than that, the student is generally tied down to some composition book, where meaningless sentences are heaped together, tiresome alike to both teacher and pupil. Let the student learn the Latin tongue as the Romans themselves used it, and from the pages which he is reading.

A book of Cæsar, studied with care, and memorized if time allows, will advance the beginner more than any manual for writing Latin.

A word, too, about reading Latin at *sight*. If a teacher will only practise it with his classes, he will be surprised at their rapid improvement. It gives the student confidence in himself, and obviates the evils arising from the use of a translation.

The examples given below are taken mostly from those authors generally read by students preparing for college. I have translated only such as I thought ought to be committed to memory by the learner. The others are simply for reference; an index to them will be found at the end of the book.

I have consulted freely Madvig, Zumpt, Key and Roby's Latin Grammars, and wish here to express my obligation to them.

R. F. PENNELL.

THE PHILLIPS EXETER ACADEMY,
April, 1875.

THE LATIN SUBJUNCTIVE.

CONDITIONAL SENTENCES.

IN a Conditional sentence, the Condition is called the *Protasis*, the Conclusion is called the *Apodosis*.

The Protasis is regularly introduced by *si*, *nisi*, and *sin*.

Conditions may be divided into *three* classes, *present*, *past*, and *future*.

I. *Present Conditions* may be subdivided into *two* classes, (*a*) those which require the *Indicative*, (*b*) those which require the *Subjunctive*.

a. Conditions referring to present time, without necessarily expressing any opinion as to their truth or falsity, take the *Present Indicative*, in both Protasis and Apodosis.

Si vales, gaudeo. If you are well, I am glad; i.e., *I do not know whether you are well or not, but, if you are, I am glad.*

Quae si manet, salvi etiam nunc esse possumus. (Cic. Rosc. Am. II. 150.)

Sin haec mala fixa sunt, ego vero te quam primum, mea vita, cupio videre. (Cic. Fam. XIV. 4, 1.)

Nam si quis minorem gloriae fructum putat ex Graecis versibus percipi quam ex Latinis, vehementer errat. (Cic. Arch. 23.)

b. Conditions referring to present time, and contrary to fact, take the *Imperfect Subjunctive*, in both Protasis and Apodosis.

Si valeres, gauderem. If you were well (to-day), I should rejoice (to-day); i.e., *you are not well, therefore I do not rejoice.*

Si ex his studiis delectatio sola peteretur, tamen hanc animi adversionem humanissimam ac liberalissimam judicaretis. (Cic. Arch. 16.)

Si nihil animus praesentiret in posterum, . . . nec tantis se laboribus frangeret, . . . nec totiens de ipsa vita dimicaret. (Id. 29.)

Quae si videres, lacrimas non teneres. (Cic. Fam. VII. 30, 2.)

II. *Past Conditions* may be subdivided into two classes, (a) those which require the *Indicative*, (b) those which require the *Subjunctive*.

a. Conditions referring to past time, without necessarily expressing any opinion as to their truth or falsity, take some *past* tense of the *Indicative*, in both Protasis and Apodosis.

Si Romam iit, regem vidit. If he went to Rome, he saw the king; i.e., *I do not know whether he went to Rome or not, but, if he did, he saw the king.*

Si Apronium absolutum iri putabat, nihil erat quod ullum praejudicium vereretur. (Cic. Ver. Act. II., Lib. III. 153.)

Si quicquam caelati aspexerat, manus abstinere non poterat. (Ver. Act. II., Lib. IV. 48.)

Si qua in parte nostri laborare aut gravius premi videbantur, eo signa inferri Caesar aciemque constitui jubebat. (Caes. B. G. VII. 67.)

b. Conditions referring to past time, and contrary

to fact, take the *Pluperfect Subjunctive*, in both Protasis and Apodosis.

Si Romam iisset, regem vidisset. If he had gone to Rome, he would have seen the king; i.e., *he did not go to Rome, and therefore did not see the king.*

Nam nisi Ilias illa exstitisset, idem tumultus, qui corpus ejus contexerat, nomen etiam obruisset. (Cic. Arch. 24.)

Quae si commemorari noluisset, non tanto in conventu dixisset. (Cic. Ver. Act. I. 18.)

III. *Future Conditions* may be subdivided into *two* classes, (a) those which require the *Indicative*, (b) those which require the *Subjunctive*.

a. Conditions referring to future time, without necessarily expressing any opinion as to their truth or falsity, take the *Future Indicative* in both Protasis and Apodosis; but, when the Condition is conceived of as completed before the Conclusion begins, the *Protasis* takes the *Future Perfect Indicative*.

Si quid habebit, dabit. If he has (shall have) any thing, he will give it; i.e., *I do not know whether he will have any thing or not; but, if he does, he will give it.*

Dabunt, si voletis. (Cic. Ver. Act. II. Lib. III. 199.)

Si quid liberius dixero, occultum esse poterit. (Cic. Rose. Am. I. 3.)

De quo si vos vere ac religiose judicaveritis, auctoritas ea, quae in vobis remanere debet, haerebit. (Cic. Ver. Act. I. 3.)

REMARK. — We sometimes find the *Future Perfect Indicative* in both Protasis and Apodosis.

Quae omnia si in patronum suum voluerit conferre, nihil egerit. (Cic. Rose. Am. 130.)

Pergratum mihi feceris, si de amicitia disputaris.
(Cic. Læl. 16.)

b. Conditions referring to future time, still possible, though with a shade of *improbability* as to their fulfilment, take the *Present Subjunctive* in both Protasis and Apodosis; but, when the Condition is conceived of as completed before the Conclusion begins, the *Protasis* takes the *Perfect Subjunctive*.

Si quid habeat, det. *If he were to have any thing, he would give it.*

Ego si abs te summa officia desiderem, mirum nemini videri debeat. (Cic. Fam. V. 5, 2.)

Ego si Scipionis desiderio me moveri negem, mentiar. (Cic. Læl. 10.)

Id si acciderit, simus armati. (Cic. Tusc. I. 32, 78.)

REMARK.—The *Perfect Subjunctive* is rarely found in the Apodosis.

Quos, ni mea cura resistat, jam flammæ tulerint.
(Verg. A. II. 600.)

IV.* The *flexibility* of the Latin tongue allowed a writer to vary from the formulas given above.

a. *Present Conditions* (subdivision a) may take, in the *Apodosis*, the *Present Imperative*.

Quod si ea ignoratis, respicite Galliam. (Cæs. B. G. VII. 77.)

Hanc vero nisi a vobis reicitis, videte quem in locum rem publicam perventuram putetis. (Cic. Rose. Am. 153.)

Dubitate etiam nunc, iudices, si potestis. (Id. 73.)

b. *Present Conditions* (subdivision a) may also take,

* Sections IV., V., VI., and VII., should be omitted by the student until he has learned thoroughly the simple conditions, with the first example under each, and can apply them wherever he sees them.

in the *Apodosis*, the *Present Subjunctive* of exhortation, or command.

Si quid in nobis animi est, hos latrones interficiamus. (Cæs. B. G. VII. 38.)

Si nemo est, ipse agat. (Ovid, *Metam.* II. 390.)

Qui homines primum, si stare non possunt, conruant. (Cic. *Cat.* II. 21.)

c. Present Conditions (subdivision *a*) may also take, in the *Apodosis*, the *Future Indicative*. Here the *Protasis* denotes *instantaneous* action.

Perficietur bellum autem, si urgemus obsessos. (Liv. V. [4], 8.)

Si vincimus, omnia nobis tuta erunt. (Sall. *Cat.* 58.)

d. Present Conditions (subdivision *b*) frequently take, in the *Apodosis*, the *Pluperfect Subjunctive*.

Nec tu, si Atheniensis esses, clarus unquam fuisses. (Cic. *C. M.* 8.)

Quae nisi essent in senibus, non summum consilium majores nostri appellassent senatum. (Id. 19.)

Si hoc optimum factu judicarem, unius usuram, horae gladiatori isti ad vivendum non dedissem. (Cic. *Cat.* I. 29; cf. Cic. *Rosc. Am.* 72, also *Ver. Act.* I. 5.)

REMARK. — As the verb of the *Protasis* is subordinate to that of the *Apodosis*, its time may not be *absolutely present*, *past*, or *future*, but so only in reference to the leading verb; i.e., the verb of the *Apodosis*. Hence, in conditions of the class just given, the *Imperfect Subjunctive* often denotes *relative present time*, and must be translated by the English *pluperfect*.

Sometimes, also, the *Imperfect Subjunctive* in these conditions denotes *past time* brought down to the *present*.

In a few cases it seems to be used in the sense of the *Pluperfect*.

e. Past Conditions (subdivision *a*) may take, in the *Apodosis*, the *Present Indicative*.

Si quid venale habuit Heius, desino quaerere cur emeris. (Cic. Ver. Act. II. Lib. IV. 10.)

f. Past Conditions (subdivision *a*) may also take the *Future Indicative* in the *Apodosis*.

Mihi si haec condicio consulatus data est, ut omnis acerbitates perferrem, feram. (Cic. Cat. IV. 1.)

g. Past Conditions (subdivision *b*) frequently take, in the *Apodosis*, the *Imperfect Subjunctive*.

Num igitur, si ad centesimum annum vixisset, senectutis eum suae poeniteret? (Cic. C. M. 19.)

Si quis horum dixisset, multo plura dixisse quam dixisset putaretur. (Cic. Rosc. Am. 2.)

Quas inimicitias si cavere potuisset, viveret. (Cic. Rosc. Am. 17; cf. Ver. Act. I. 9.)

h. Future Conditions (subdivision *a*) may take, in the *Apodosis*, the *Future Imperative* or the *Subjunctive of Command*.

Expeditus facito ut sis, si inclamaro, ut accurras. (Cic. Att. II. 20, 5.)

Id nisi perspicuum res ipsa fecerit, hunc adfinem culpaē judicatote. (Cic. Rosc. Am. 18.)

i. Future Conditions (subdivision *a*) may take, in the *Apodosis*, the *Perfect Indicative*.

Nisi res manifesta erit ita adlata, vicimus. (Cic. Ver. Act. II. Lib. III. 145.)

V. *a.* The *Imperfect Indicative* of *debere*, *decere*, *oportere*, *posse*, and *esse* (with a gerundive or neuter adjective) is often found in the *Apodosis* of *Present Conditions* (subdivision *b*).

Quae si dubia aut procul essent, tamen omnis bonos rei publicae subvenire decebat. (Sall. J. 85.)

Quod si Romae Cn. Pompeius privatus esset hoc tempore, tamen ad tantum bellum is erat diligendus. (Cic. Imp. Cn. P. 50.)

Omnibus eum contumeliis onerasti, quem patris loco, si ulla in te pietas esset, colere debebas. (Cic. Phil. II. 99; cf. also Verg. G. II. 133, where erat is so used without a gerundive or neuter adjective.)

b. The *Perfect Indicative* of the above-mentioned verbs may be used in the *Apodosis* of *Past Conditions* (subdivision *b*).

Si ita Milo putasset, optabilius ei fuit dare. (Cic. Mil. 11; cf. Arch. 25.)

c. Verbs denoting *duty, necessity, possibility, propriety, wish*, and also the active and passive periphrastic conjugations, imply futurity in themselves. Hence the *Present Indicative* of such verbs may stand in the *Protasis* or *Apodosis* of *Future Conditions*.

Si haec perturbare volumus, vitam periculosam reddemus. (Cic. Ver. Act. Lib. I. 38.)

Neque enim bonitas nec liberalitas esse potest, si non per se expetantur. (Cic. de Offic. III. 118.)

Tametsi meo jure possum, si quid in hac parte mihi non placeat, vituperare. (Cic. Rosc. Am. 135; compare also Rosc. Am. 72, where *censes posse* = *potes*.)

Sudabunt, si Di volunt. (Ver. Act. II. Lib. III. 157.)

REMARK. — In conditions of this class, the *Imperfect Subjunctive* may be used, standing for the *Present*, to conform to the rule for “Sequence of Tenses.”

Neque munitiones Caesaris prohibere poterat, nisi proelio decertare vellet. (Cæs. B. C. III. 44.)

Pompey's direct thoughts were **non possum . . . nisi velim.**

VI. *a.* The *Protasis* is sometimes implied in a word or phrase, or entirely omitted.

Sulla hunc petentem repudiasset. (Cic. Arch. 25.)
Here *petentem* = *si petiisset*.

Is omni tempore nobilitatis fautor fuisset. (Cic. Rosc. Am. 16.) Here the *Protasis* is implied in *omni tempore*.

Et tibi, quod in alia causa non concederem, in hac concedam. (Id. 73.) The *Protasis* of *concederem* is implied in "*in alia causa*" = *si aliam causam dicerem*.

Ne istius quidem laudis ita sim cupidus. (Id. 2.) Here the *Protasis* is entirely omitted.

Ut non omnem frugem neque arborem in omni agro reperire possis. (Id. 75.) Here, also, the *Protasis* is omitted.

b. Under this head may also be placed the forms *vellem*, *I should have wished*, and *mallem*, *I should have preferred*, expressing a possibility now past; also *velim*, *I should wish*, and *malim*, *I should prefer*, expressing a present possibility.

Utrum igitur has corporis an Pythagorae tibi malis vires ingeni dari? (Cic. C. M. 33.)

Ego vero me minus diu senem esse mallem quam esse senem ante quam essem. (Id. 32.)

Vellem equidem idem posse gloriari quod Cyrus. (Id.)

Quod autem in senatu dixi, in eo velim fidem meam liberes. (Cic. Fam. XII. 7, 2.)

c. The so-called "*Dubitative*" *Subjunctive* may also be mentioned here.

Quid igitur timeam? *Why, then, should I fear?* (Cic. C. M. 67.)

Quam te memorem, virgo! (Verg. A. I. 327.)

Cur etiam secundo proelio aliquos ex suis amitteret!
(Cæs. B. C. I. 72.)

Cæsar said directly, cur aliquos ex meis amittam!
(Present Subjunctive.)

d. The "*Potential*" *Subjunctive* is really an Apodosis to a suppressed Protasis.

e. The conclusion of an omitted condition is often expressed by the Indicative of *convenit*, *debet*, *decet*, *licet*, *oportet*, *potest*, or *est* (with a *gerundive* or *neuter* adjective implying *propriety* and the like). The Imperfect of these verbs denotes present time, implying *what ought to be, but is not*; the Pluperfect denotes past time, implying *what ought to have been, but was not*.

Longum est dicere. *It would be tedious, &c.*

Melius fuit. *It would have been better.*

VII. GENERAL CONDITIONS.

a. We occasionally find the second person singular of the *Subjunctive* in the Protasis, and the *Present Indicative* in the Apodosis. Here the Conclusion denotes a *universal* truth, and the subject of the verb in the Condition is indefinite; *i.e.*, you = any one.

At memoria minuitur, nisi eam exerceas. *But the memory is always impaired, unless one exercises it.*
(Cic. C. M. 21.)

In these clauses, denoting a general truth, the subordinate verb is not necessarily introduced by a conditional particle.

Recte in senectute vivitur quoad munus officii exsequi possis. (Id. 72.)

Nam et priusquam incipias, consulto, et ubi consulueris mature facto opus est. (Sall. Cat. 1.)

Ubi de magna virtute et gloria bonorum memores, quae sibi quisque facilia factu putat, aequo animo accipit. (Id. 3.)

Ubi intenderis ingenium, valet. (Id. 51.)

Ubi secordiae te atque ignaviae tradideris, nequidquam deos implores. (Id. 52.)

Here *implores* is in the *Subjunctive* rather than the *Indicative*, as it is the *Conclusion* of a *suppressed Condition*. Cf. VI. a.

b. Sentences denoting a *customary* or *repeated* action take the *Imperfect Indicative* in the leading clause, and the *Pluperfect Indicative*, with *cum*, *ubi*, *si*, *ut* (when-ever), &c., in the subordinate clause.

Cum in eum locum, unde erant egressi, reverti coeperant, ab iis, qui proximi steterant, circumveniebantur. (Cæs. B. G. V. 35.) *As often as they began to return to the place from which they had set out, they were always surrounded by the men who had stood nearest them.* Cf. Cæs. B. G. IV. 26, *ubi . . . conspexerant, . . . adoriebantur.*

Cæsar, in the "Gallic War," V. 35, seems to use *sin* with the *Imperfect Subjunctive* in the same sense.

Sin autem locum tenere vellent, nec virtuti locus relinquebatur, neque ab tanta multitudine coniecta tela conferti vitare poterant. *Whenever, on the other hand, they wanted to hold their ground, no opportunity was left for displaying valor; nor could they, crowded together as they were, dodge the darts hurled by so vast a multitude.*

REMARK.—This use of the Imperfect and Pluperfect Subjunctive is common in Livy and Tacitus.

VIII. SUBORDINATE AND LEADING VERBS.

A *subordinate* verb is one introduced by a (*a*) *causal*, (*b*) *concessive*, (*c*) *conditional*, (*d*) *consecutive*, (*e*) *final*, (*f*) *interrogative*, (*g*) *relative*, or (*h*) *temporal* particle, or pronoun.

a. Cum (since), *quando* (whilst), *quandoquidem* (since), *quia*, *quod* (because), *quoniam*, *quippe* (forasmuch as).

b. Cum (although), *etsi*, *etiamsi*, *tametsi*, *licet* (although), *quamquam*, *quamvis*.

c. Si, *sin*, *nisi*, *ni*, *dummodo*, *modo*, *dum* (provided only).

d. Ut, *quin*, *quominus*.

e. Ut, *ne*.

f. Si (whether), *cur*, — *ne*, *qualis*, *quamobrem*, *quando*, *quantus*, *quapropter*, *quare*, *quis*, *quot*, *quoties*, *ubi*, *unde*, *ut* (how).

g. Qui, *quantus*, *qualis*, *quot*, *quoties*, *ubi*, *unde*.

h. Antequam, *cum* (when), *donec*, *dum*, *postquam*, *priusquam*, *quamdiu*, *quoad*, *ubi* (as soon as), *ut* (as soon as).

A *leading* verb is one not introduced by any of the above-mentioned words.

IX. SEQUENCE OF TENSES.

Primary tenses follow Primary tenses. Secondary tenses follow Secondary tenses.

Primary tenses of the Indicative,	} Present, } Two Futures, } Perfect Definite (with have), } also } Imperative.
Primary tenses of the Subjunctive,	} Present (Incomplete action), } Perfect (Complete action). } Present Historical, } Imperfect, } Perfect Indefinite (without } have), } Pluperfect.
Secondary tenses of the Indicative, \	} Imperfect (Incomplete action), } Pluperfect (Complete action).
Secondary tenses of the Subjunctive,	
Legatis imperat, Legatis imperabit, Legatis imperavit, Legatis imperaverit, Legatis impera	} } } ut Romam eant. } }
He orders, He will order, He has ordered, He will have ordered, Order	} } } the ambassadors to go to Rome. } }
Rogat, Rogabat, Rogavit, Rogaverat	} } } ut curaret. } }
He asks (historical), He was asking, He asked, He had asked	} } } him to attend. } }

Exc. *a*. In *Consecutive* clauses the *Perfect Subjunctive* is regularly used after Secondary tenses instead of the *Pluperfect*.

Dixerunt tantum esse eorum omnium furorem, ut ne Suesiones quidem deterrere potuerint. (Cæsar, B. G. II. 3.)

Tanta diligentia fuit, ut ad L. Lentulum prætorem et ad iudices venerit. (Cic. Arch. 9.)

Exc. *b*. In *Present* and *Past* conditions (subdivision *b*) the verb of the *Protasis* always remains the same after both Primary and Secondary tenses.

Dicit se, si valeres, gavisurum esse.

Dicit se, si valuisses, gavisurum fuisse.

He *says* that he would be happy if you were well.

He *says* that he would have been happy if you had been well.

Exc. *c*. The *Perfect Definite* is frequently followed by a *Secondary* tense.

Quæ me igitur res præter ceteros impulit, ut causam Sexti Rosci reciperem? (Cic. Rosc. Am. 2.)

X. FINAL CLAUSES.

Final Clauses, i.e., clauses denoting the *purpose* of an action, introduced by *ut* (*uti*), *qui*, *ubi*, and *unde*, or negatively by *ut ne* and *ne*, take the Subjunctive.

Final Clauses may be divided for convenience into three classes: (*a*) *pure clauses of purpose*, (*b*) *substantive clauses of purpose*, (*c*) *relative clauses of purpose*.

a. Pure clauses of purpose denote the simple *purpose* or *design* of an action, and answer the question *why*.

Romam ibo ut regem videam. I shall go to Rome

to see the king; i.e., *the purpose of my going to Rome is to see the king.*

Huc magno cursu contenderunt, ut quam minimum spatii ad se colligendos armandosque Romanis daretur. (Cæsar, B. G. III. 19.)

REMARK. — A pure clause of purpose is introduced negatively by *ne* (*ut ne*) and *not ut non*.

Sed ne cui vestrum mirum esse videatur me hoc uti genere dicendi, quaeso a vobis. . . (Cic. Arch. 3.)

REMARK. — Instead of *ut*, we often find *quo* (= *ut eo*) in pure clauses of purpose, especially when there is a comparative in the sentence.

Atque eo fecisse, quo inter se fidi magis forent. (Sall. Cat. XXII.)

b. Substantive clauses of purpose may be treated like a neuter noun, and be put in the *nominative* or *accusative*, and sometimes other cases, as the construction of the sentence may require.

(1) *Substantive clauses of purpose* are used as the object of verbs signifying to *admonish, advise, beg, command, compel, decree, exhort, permit, persuade, strive, wish.*

Caninius me admonuit ut scriberem ad te. (Cic. Fam. IX. 6, 1.)

Monet ut omnes suspiciones vitet. (Cæs. B. G. I. 20.)

Orat atque obsecrat ut sibi parcat. (Cæs. B. C. I. 22.)

Deinde reliquæ legiones cum tribunis militum egerunt uti Caesari satisfacerent. (Id. B. G. I. 41.)

Cum egerunt = *urged upon*; i.e., *begged*.

Hortatur eos, ne animo deficiant. (Id. B. C. I. 19.)

Suis imperavit ne quod omnino telum in hostes reicerent. (Cæs. B. G. I. 46.)

Persuasit ut de finibus suis cum omnibus copiis exirent. (Id. I. 2.)

Nec me solum ratio ac disputatio impulit ut ita crederem. (Cic. C. M. 77.)

Sequanisque permetteret, ut, quos illi haberent, voluntate ejus reddere illis liceret. (Cæs. B. G. I. 35.)

Omnis homines niti decet, ne vitam silentio transeant. (Sall. Cat. 1.)

Contendit ut eam partem insulae caperet. (Cæs. B. G. V. 8.)

Senatus censuisset uti Aeduos defenderet. (Id. I. 35.)

Exc. *a*. Jubeo, veto, patior, and cogo usually take an Infinitive with its subject accusative, instead of a subjunctive clause.

Omnem senatum ad se convenire jussit. (Cæs. B. G. II. 5.)

Ab legionibus legatos discedere vetuerat. (Id. 20.)

Reliquos ne in locis quidem superioribus consistere patiuntur. (Id. III. 6.)

Qua me uti res publica coegit. (Cic. Rosc. Am. 143.)

REMARK. — Cogo and patior take an ut clause occasionally. (Cf. Cæs. B. G. I. 6, also 45.)

Exc. *b*. Nitor and contendo often take a *complementary* Infinitive.

Summa vi Cirtam irrumpere nititur. (Sall. J. 25.)

Milites summa vi transcendere in hostium naves contendebant. (Cæs. B. G. III. 15.)

Exc. *c*. Verbs of wishing, as volo, cupio, etc., also take the simple Infinitive (with or without a subject

accusative), especially if the subject of both the Infinitive and its verb is the same.

Eorum alter iter per Siciliam facere voluit. (Cic. Ver. IV. 61.)

Cupio me esse clementem. (Cic. Cat. I. 4.)

(2) *Substantive clauses of purpose* are used as the object of verbs signifying to *fear*. Here *ut* is used when the object *is desired*, and is to be translated by "*that not*;" *ne* is used when the object *is not desired* and is to be translated by "*that*," or "*lest*." Instead of *ut*, we occasionally find *ne non*.

Nam ne ejus supplicio Divitiaci animum offenderet verebatur. (Cæs. B. G. I. 19.) For he feared that his punishment would offend the feelings of Divitiacus; i.e., *he did not wish to offend Divitiacus*.

Sed illa duo vereor ut tibi possim concedere. (Cic. Orat. I. 35.) But I fear that I cannot grant those two things to you; i.e., *I wish I could grant them*.

(3) *Substantive clauses of purpose* are used with *ne* and *quominus* after verbs and phrases denoting *hindrance, resistance, or reason against a thing*; e.g., *caveo, deterreo, impedio, interdico, intercedo, obsisto, obsto, officio, prohibeo, recuso, repugno, retineo, stare per, tempero, teneo (to withhold)*.

Cavete, judices, ne nova proscriptio instaurata esse videatur. (Cic. Rosc. Am. 153.)

Hos multitudinem detertere ne frumentum conferant. (Id. 17.)

Multitudo ne circumvenire queat, prohibent angustiae loci. (Sall. Cat. 58.)

Neque illis superbia obstat quominus aliena instituta imitarentur. (Id. 51; cf., in the same chapter, hanc causam quominus = "a reason against" a course.

Caesar ubi cognovit per Afranium stare quominus proelio dimicaretur. (Cæs. B. C. I. 41.)

Quae tenebantur, quominus in eundem portum venire possent. (Id. B. G. IV. 22.)

Per eos, ne causam diceret, se eripuit. (Id. I. 4.)

Retineri non poterant quin conicerent. (Id. 47.)

REMARK I. — *Prohibeo* frequently takes the Infinitive.

Ipsi nostros intra munitiones ingredi prohibebant. (Cæs. B. G. V. 9; cf. Id. II. 4.)

REMARK II. — *Deterreo*, *impedio*, and *recuso* occasionally take the Infinitive.

Commemorare deterreor. (Cic. Ver. Act. I. 14.)

Me enim impedit pudor haec exquirere. (Id. Or. I. 163.)

Neque apertus est quisquam, qui mori recusaret. (Cæs. B. G. III. 22.)

REMARK III. — Notice that when the verbs named under (1) are in the passive voice, the substantive clause becomes their subject, and is, of course, in the Nominative.

A ceteris forsitan petatum sit ut dicerent. (Cic. Rosc. Am. 4.)

(4) *Substantive clauses of purpose* are used with *quin*, after verbs and phrases of *doubting*, *neglecting*, *opposing*, *refraining*, *when there is a negative expressed or implied*.

Non dubitare quin de omnibus obsidibus gravissimum, supplicium sumat. (Cæs. B. G. I. 31.)

Neque abest suspicio quin ipse sibi mortem consciverit. (Cæs. B. G. I. 4.)

Neque dubitare quin una cum reliqua Gallia Aeduis libertatem sint erepturi. (Id. I. 17.)

Non esse dubium, quin totius Galliae plurimum Helvetii possent. (Cæs. B. G. I. 3.)

Silentio praeterire non fuit consilium, quin utriusque naturam aperirem. (Sall. Cat. 53.)

Silentio praeterire quin = "*refrain from.*"

Non fuit recusandum quin res publica multa perderet. (Cic. Marc. I. 24.)

Neque illis diutius ea uti licuisset quin . . . extorqueret. (Sall. Cat. 39.)

REMARK I. — Non dubitare = "*not to hesitate,*" takes a *complementary* Infinitive.

Ipsi transire flumen non dubitaverunt. (Cæs. B. G. II. 23.)

With this meaning it rarely takes a clause with quin.

Qua re nolite dubitare quin huic uni credatis omnia. (Cic. De Imp. Pomp. 68.)

REMARK II. — Recuso with a negative takes a clause introduced by quominus as well as quin.

Sese neque recusaturos quominus . . . essent. (Cæs. B. G. I. 31.)

(5) *Substantive clauses of purpose* are used in apposition to nouns or neuter pronouns, and hence are in the same case as the noun to which they are joined.

Dat negotium Senonibus uti ea, quae apud eos gerantur, cognoscant. (Cæs. B. G. II. 2.)

Here the clause ut . . . cognoscant is in the *accusative*, in apposition to negotium.

Poenam sequi oportebat, ut igni cremaretur. (Id. I. 4.)

Id est initum consilium, ut nemo relinquatur. (Cic. Cat. IV. 4.)

Here ut . . . relinquatur is in the *nominative* case, in apposition to consilium.

Sed ea condicione, ne quid postea scriberet. (Cic. Arch. 25.)

Here *ne . . . scriberet* is in the *ablative* case, in apposition to *condicione*. Cf. the phrase "*dare operam*," which also governs an object clause of purpose.

Cicero legatis praecepit ut dent operam uti eos quam maxime manifestos habeant. (Sall. Cat. 41.)

(6) *Substantive clauses of purpose* are used as the subject of *necesse est* or *oportet*. The particles, *ut*, *ne*, *ut ne*, are generally omitted.

Ex luxuria exsistat avaritia necesse est. (Cic. Rosc. Am. 75.)

Ego crimen oportet diluam. (Id. 36.)

REMARK.—These verbs more frequently take an Infinitive as a subject.

Damnatum poenam sequi oportebat. (Cæs. B. G. I. 4.)

Quorum eos in vestigio poenitere necesse est. (Id. IV. 5.)

c. Relative clauses of purpose are introduced by *qui*, *ubi*, and *unde*, and take their verb in the Subjunctive. Here *qui* = *ut* with a personal or demonstrative pronoun; *ubi* = *ut ibi*; *unde* = *ut inde*.

Legatos ad eum mittunt, qui doceant. (Cæs. B. G. V. 1.)

Here *qui* = *ut ii*.

Bellum novum exoptabat, ubi virtus enitescere posset. (Sall. Cat. 54.)

d. Ut is often omitted before the Subjunctive, especially after *volo* and its compounds, the imperative *dic* and *fac*, and verbs of *reminding*, *advising*, &c., and in the *Oratio obliqua* after verbs of *commanding* and the like.

Tibi in mentem veniat facito. (Cic. Rosc. Am. 74.)

Hortatur ab eruptionibus caveant. (Cæs. B. C. I. 21.)

Huic mandat adest. (Id. B. G. III. 11.)

e. **Ne** is often omitted after *cave*.

Cave ignoscas. (Cic. Lig. 16.)

f. The *leading* clause, upon which the *final* clause depends, is sometimes omitted.

Ne diutius teneam. (Cic. Rosc. Am. 20.)

Ne illi corruptis moribus victoriae temperarent. (Sall. Cat. 11.)

g. There are *eight* different ways of expressing *purpose*; e.g., "*He came to Rome to ask peace*," may be written:—

(1) **Romam venit ut pacem peteret** (pure final clause);

(2) **Romam venit qui (= ut is) pacem peteret** (relative clause of purpose);

(3) **Romam venit ad pacem petendum** (not common) (gerund);

(4) **Romam venit ad pacem petendam** (gerundive);

(5) **Romam venit pacem petendi causa** (or *gratia*) (gerund with *causa*);

(6) **Romam venit pacis petendae causa** (or *gratia*) (gerundive with *causa*);

(7) **Romam venit pacem petiturus** (future active participle);

(8) **Romam venit pacem petitum** (former supine).

XI. CONSECUTIVE CLAUSES.

Consecutive clauses, i.e., clauses denoting the *result* of an action, introduced by *ut* (*uti*), *qui*, *ubi*, and *unde*,

or negatively by *ut non*, *qui non* (*quin*), take the Subjunctive.

Consecutive clauses may be divided for convenience into *three* classes: (*a*) *pure clauses of result*, (*b*) *substantive clauses of result*, (*c*) *relative clauses of result*.

a. Pure clauses of result denote the simple *result* of an action.

Romam tantus terror invasit, ut Lentulus ex urbe profugeret. *So great terror prevailed at Rome, that Lentulus fled from the city.* (Cæs. B. C. I. 14.)

Quod usque eo visum est indignum, ut urbe tota fletus gemitusque fieret. (Cic. Rosc. Am. 24.)

REMARK. — A clause of result is introduced negatively by *ut non* (*not ne*) and *quin*.*

Reliquos ita perterritos egerunt ut non fuga desisterent. (Cæs. B. G. 4, 12.)

b. Substantive clauses of result may be treated like a neuter noun, and be put in the nominative or accusative case, as the construction of the sentence requires.

(1) *Substantive clauses of result* are used with *ut* and *ut non* as the object of *facio*, *efficio*, *perficio*, and verbs of like meaning.

Fecerunt ut consimilis fugae profectio videretur. (Cæs. B. G. II. 11.)

Quae res, ut commeatus sine periculo ad eum portari possent, efficiebat. (Id. 5.)

Ipsa diligentia perfecit ut Sex. Rosci vita sententiis iudicium permitteretur. (Cic. Rosc. Am. 149.)

REMARK. — When the above verbs are in the *passive* voice, the clause that would have been their object in the active now becomes their *subject*.

* For *quin* with *final* clauses, see X. *b.* (4).

Ita fit ut adsint. Thus it happens that they are here. (Cic. Rosc. Am. 1.)

Ut adsint is the subject of *fit*.

His rebus fiebat ut minus late vagarentur. (Cæs. B. G. I. 2.)

(2) *Substantive clauses of result* are used with *ut* and *ut non*, as the subject of *accidit*, *contingit*, *placet* (sometimes), *reliquum est*, *relinquitur*, *restat*, *sequitur*, *longe abest*, *tantum abest*, and *esse* (with or without a predicate noun or adjective).

Casu accidit, ut id primus nuntiaret. (Cic. Rosc. Am. 96.)

Utinam Caesari contigisset ut esset senatui carissimus. (Cic. Phill. V. 49.)

Placuit ei ut ad Ariovistum legatos mitteret. (Cæs. B. G. I. 34.)

Reliquum est ut egomet mihi consulam. (Nep. Att. 21, 5.)

Relinquebatur ut neque longius ab agmine legionum discedi Caesar pateretur. (Cæs. B. G. V. 19.)

Restat igitur ut motus astrorum sit voluntarius. (Cic. N. D. II. 44.)

Sequitur ut hoc subiciatur. (Quint. III. 8, 23.)

For *longe abest* and *tantum abest*, consult Latin Lexicon, under *absum*.

Jus est belli ut, qui vicerint, imperent. (Cæs. B. G. I. 36.)

Fore uti pertinacia desisteret. (Id. 42.)

REMARK I.—In Cæs. B. G. II. 10, we find *optimum esse* with both an Infinitive and *ut* clause as its subject; *i.e.*, *reverti* and *(ut) convenirent* are both the subject of *esse*.

REMARK II.—*Contingit* is sometimes followed by the Infinitive.

Celeriter antecellere omnibus ingeni gloria contigit.
(Cic. Arch. 4.)

REMARK III. — **Accedit** (*add to this*) is more commonly followed by a clause introduced by **quod**, but sometimes by an **ut** clause.

Huc accedebat quod L. Sulla exercitum luxuriose nimisque liberaliter habuerat. (Sall. Cat. XI.)

Accedebat etiam ut caecus esset. (Cic. C. M. 16.)

REMARK IV. — **Placet** usually takes an *Infinitive* with the *dative*.

Parti placuit oastra defendere. (Cæs. B. G. III. 3.)

REMARK V. — In substantive clauses of result, **ut non** is regularly used instead of **ne** (*ut ne*); but we occasionally find the latter.

Fecit populus Romanus ut ne de honore deicerer.
(Cic. Ver. I. 25.)

Id ne fieri posset, obsidione atque oppidi circummunitione fiebat. (Cæs. B. C. I. 19.)

c. Relative clauses of result, introduced by **qui**, **ubi**, **unde**, or **cum** (*at a time when*), take their verb in the *Subjunctive*:—

(1) When **qui** = **ut** with a personal or demonstrative pronoun.

Is sum qui illud faciam. *I am the man to do that.*

Quis potest esse tam aversus a vero qui neget.
(Cic. Cat. III. 21.)

(2) When **qui** = **ejusmodi ut**.

Sunt qui putent. *There are some who think.*

Fuere qui crederent. (Sall. Cat. 17.)

Erat nemo in quem ea suspitio conveniret. (Cic. Rosc. Am. 65.)

Nihil est cujus partem ullam reliquerint. (Id. 71.)

Quis enim erat, qui non videret. (Id. 136.)

Habes ubi ostentes. (Cic. Cat. I. 26.)

Hoc tumultu proximo cum omnium nobilium dignitas in discrimen veniret. (Cic. Rosc. Am. 16.)

Here cum = quo tempore.

Fuit antea tempus, cum Germanos Galli virtute superarent. (Cæs. B. G. VI. 24.)

REMARK. — After general negatives or interrogative expressions implying a negative answer, instead of *qui non*, we may use *quin*.

Vestrum nemo est quin intellegat. (Cic. Rosc. Am. 154.)

(3) When *qui* is preceded by *dignus*, *indignus*, *idoneus*, and *aptus*.

Dignus est qui imperet. He is worthy to rule.

Digna enim fuit illa natura, quae meliora vellet. (Quint. X. 1, 131.)

Idoneus non est qui impetret. (Cic. De Imp. Pomp. 57.)

Nulla videbatur aptior persona quae de illa aetate loqueretur. (Cic. Læl. 4.)

REMARK. — *Ut* is rarely used instead of *qui*, while the poets often use the Infinitive instead of a relative clause.

(4) When *qui* is preceded by *unus*, *solus*, *primus*, and in *restrictive* clauses.

Non electus unus, qui possem dicere. (Cic. Rosc. Am. 4.)

Solus es cujus in victoria ceciderit nemo nisi armatus. (Cic. Deiot. 34.)

Quod sciam = quantum scio. So far as I know. (Cic. Rosc. Am. 17.)

Servus est nemo, qui modo tolerabili condicione sit

servitutis, qui non audaciam civium perhorrescat. (Cic. Cat. IV. 16.)

Here *qui . . . sit* is a *restrictive* clause = "*at least in any tolerable condition of slavery;*" but *qui . . . perhorrescat* is a simple *result* clause, where *qui* = *eiusmodi ut*.

(5) When *qui* is preceded by a comparative with *quam*.

Non longius hostes aberant, quam quo telum adici posset. *The enemy were no further off than a dart's throw.* (Cæs. B. G. II. 21.)

REMARK. — *Qui*, in this construction, can be used with the Indicative.

Cum neque nostri longius, quam quem ad finem porrecta loca aperta pertinebant, cedentes insequi auderent. (Id. 19.)

XII. OTHER USES OF QUI WITH THE SUBJUNCTIVE.

a. Qui, when equivalent to *cum* (*since*), with a personal or demonstrative pronoun, may take the Subjunctive.

Qui in sua re fuisset egentissimus, erat insolens in aliena. (Cic. Rosc. Am. 23.)

Hic vehementer errat, qui Volteium corrumpi pecunia putet posse. (Id. Ver. II. III. 156.)

O fortunate adulescens, qui tuæ virtutis Homerum praeconem inveneris. (Id. Arch. 24.)

REMARK. — Frequently *qui* is strengthened by *ut*, *utpote*, *praesertim*, or *quippe* (though the Indicative is found with the last two). Cf. Cæs. B. G. IV. 23, *ut quae celerem*, etc.

b. Qui, when equivalent to *cum* (*although*), with a

personal or demonstrative pronoun, requires the Subjunctive.

Qui nondum etiam omnia paterno funeri justa solvisset, nudum eicit. *Though he had not yet, &c.* (Cic. Rosc. Am. 23.)

c. **Qui**, when equivalent to **si**, with a personal or demonstrative pronoun, takes the Subjunctive under the same conditions as **si**.

Nihil autem molestum quod non desideres. *Nothing would give a man any trouble, if he were not to feel the want of it.* (Cic. C. M. 47.)

Non caret is **qui non desiderat**. *If a man does not want any thing, he is not without it.* (Id.)

d. **Qui** requires the Subjunctive when introducing a clause in the *Oratio obliqua* (see Indirect Discourse).

XIII. TEMPORAL CLAUSES.

For the most common temporal particles, see VIII. *h*.

a. **Cum** (temporal) takes in narration the *Imperfect* and *Pluperfect Subjunctive*, if there is any relation of *cause* or *effect* between the two clauses which it connects.

The clause with **cum** usually precedes the leading clause.

Iipse, cum primum pabuli copia esse inciperet, ad exercitum venit. (Cæs. B. G. II. 2.)

Cum ad oppidum accessisset, pueri pacem petierunt. (Id. 13.)

REMARK. — **Cum**, with the Imperfect Subjunctive, is best translated by “*while*” or “*as*,” with the Pluperfect, by “*after*” or “*having*,” — as **cum venisset**, *after he had come*, or *having come*.

b. Cum (temporal), denoting simple time, takes the Indicative. This use is not common, as some idea of *cause* or *effect* is almost always present.

Sulla, cum Damasippum jugulari jussit, quis non factum ejus laudabat. (Sall. Cat. 51.)

REMARK. — *Cum*, “*whenever*,” takes the “*completed*” tenses of the Indicative, generally after the corresponding incomplete tenses.

Cum proelio dimicare constituerunt, plerumque devotent. (Cæs. B. G. VI. 17.)

Cum autem ver esse coeperat, dabat se labori. (Cic. Ver. V. 27.)

c. Antequam and *priusquam* are generally joined with the Subjunctive, when the writer wishes to imply that the action *did not* take place. But, if the action *did* take place, the Indicative is used.

Sic omne prius est perfectum, quam intellexeretur ab Afranio castra muniri. (Cæs. B. C. I. 41.)

Non prius Viridovicem reliquosque dimittunt quam ab his sit concessum arma uti capiant. (Id. B. G. III. 18.)

Inde ante discessit, quam illum venisse audissem. Cic. Att. XIV. 20, 2.)

Neque prius fugere destiterunt quam ad flumen pervenerunt. (Cæs. B. G. I. 53.)

Hunc celeriter, priusquam ab adversariis sentiatur, communit. (Id. B. C. I. 54.)

d. Dum, when signifying “*until*,” and implying *purpose*, requires the *Present* or *Imperfect* Subjunctive.

Dum reliquae naves eo convenirent, ad horam novam in ancoris exspectavit. *He waited at anchor until the ninth hour, for the rest of the ships to assemble*

there (*lit.*, until the ships should, &c.). (Cæs. B. G. V. 23.)

Multa bello passus, dum conderet urbem. (Verg. A. I. 5.)

REMARK I. — *Donec* and *quoad* are occasionally used in the same manner.

REMARK II. — *Dum*, *dummodo*, and *modo* (negatively *dum ne*, &c.), meaning “*provided*,” “*if only*,” require the *Present* or *Imperfect* Subjunctive.

Magno me metu liberabis, dum modo inter me atque te murus intersit. (Cic. Cat. I. 10.)

Neque id quibus modis adsequeretur, dum sibi regnum pararet, quicquam pensi habebat. (Sall. Cat. 5.)

Modo in quocumque fuerit actu probetur. (Cic. C. M. 70.)

e. Dum (*while* = “*in the time that*”) generally takes the *Present* Indicative, giving it the force of the *Imperfect*.

Dum haec in Venetis geruntur. (Cæs. B. G. III. 17.)

Haec dum inter eos aguntur. (Id. B. C. I. 36.)

Dum haec parat. (Id. 37.)

f. Dum, *donec*, *quamdiu*, and *quoad* (*while* = “*all the time that*,” “*so long as*”) take the Indicative, generally in the same tense as the *leading* verb.

Dum longius ab munitione aberant Galli, plus multitudine telorum proficiebant. (Cæs. B. G. VII. 82.)

Donec eram sospes, tituli tangebar amore. (Ov. Trist. I. 1, 53.)

Quam diu quisquam erit qui te defendere audeat, vives. (Cic. Cat. I. 6.)

Quoad licebat latiore uti spatio, remos transcurrentes detergere contendebant. (Cæs. B. C. I. 58.)

g. *Dum*, *donec*, and *quoad*, meaning “*until*,” and not implying purpose, require the Indicative (cf. *d.* above).

Mansit in condicione usque ad eum finem dum iudices rejecti sunt. (Cic. Ver. I. 16.)

Tamen usque eo timui, donec ad reiciundos iudices venimus. (Id. Act. II. i. 17.)

Milo autem cum in senatu fuisset eo die, quoad senatus est dimissus. (Id. Mil. 28.)

REMARK. — Notice that *Cæsar* *always* uses *dum* (*until*) with the *Subjunctive*.

h. *Postquam*, *posteaquam*, *simul*, *simulac*, *simulatque*, *ubi*, *ut* (*when* or *as*), are followed by the *Indicative*.

Nam postquam isti intellexerunt. (Cic. Rosc. Am. 28.)

Posteaquam victoria constituta est. (Id. 16.)

Caralitani, simul ad se Valerium mitti audierunt, Cottam ex oppido eiciunt. (Cæs. B. C. I. 30.)

Jam primum juvenus, simulac belli patiens erat, militiam discebat. (Sall. Cat. 7.)

Sulmonenses, simulatque signa nostra viderunt, portas aperuerunt. (Cæs. B. C. I. 18.)

Ubi de ejus adventu Helvetii certiores facti sunt, legatos ad eum mittunt. (Id. B. G. I. 7.)

Sed Pompeius, ut equitatum suum pulsum vidit, acie excessit. (Id. B. C. III. 94.)

REMARK. — The Perfect Indicative after the above particles is to be translated generally like the *Pluperfect*.

XIV. CAUSAL CLAUSES.

a. *Cum*, “*since*,” or “*whereas*,” is followed by the *Subjunctive*.

Quae cum ita sint, Catilina, perge quo coepisti.
(Cic. Cat. I. 10.)

Cum pater hujusce nullo negotio sit occisus, perfacile
hic homo de medio tolli potest. (Id. Rosc. Am. 20.)

REMARK. — Cum, “*in that*,” takes the Indicative, usually
the same tense as that of the leading verb.

De luxuria purgavit Erucius, cum dixit hunc ne in
convivio quidem ullo fere interfuisse. (Id. 39.)

b. Quod, quia, quoniam, take the *Indicative* when
introducing the reason as given by the writer or
speaker, otherwise the Subjunctive.

Ita fit ut adsint propterea, quod officium sequuntur.
(Id. 1.)

Sed leve vulnus erat, quia se retrahebat ab ictu.
(Ov. Metam. III. 87.)

Vos, Quirites, quoniam jam nox est, in vestra tecta
discedite. (Cic. Cat. III. 29.)

Qui ejus consilii principes fuissent, quod intellegerent,
quantam calamitatem civitati intulissent, in Britanniam
profugisse. (Cæs. B. G. II. 14.)

REMARK I. — Quando is used by poets and later writers
(after Cicero and Cæsar) in the same manner.

Totum igitur excutiamus locum, quando universam
institutionem aggressi sumus. (Quint. V. 7, 6.)

REMARK II. — Ubi, “*inasmuch as*,” requires the Indica-
tive.

Neque mirum: ubi vos separatim sibi quisque con-
silium capitis. (Sall. Cat. 52.)

REMARK III. — Ut, “*inasmuch as*,” “*for*,” requires the
Indicative.

Aiunt hominem, ut erat furiosus, respondisse. (Cic. Rosc. Am. 33.)

c. For qui, when used with a causal force, see XII.

XV. CONCESSIVE CLAUSES.

a. Cum, "*although*," requires the Subjunctive.

Cicero, cum tenuissima valetudine esset, ne nocturnum quidem sibi tempus ad quietem relinquebat. (Cæs. B. G. V. 40.)

b. Etsi, tametsi, quamquam, "*although*," used to "restrict or correct a preceding proposition," take the Indicative.

Nam etsi sine ullo periculo proelium fore videbat, tamen committendum non putabat. (Cæs. B. G. I. 46.)

Ea tametsi vos parvi pendeatis, tamen res publica firma erat. (Sall. Cat. 52.)

Romani quamquam proelio fessi erant, tamen quod Metellus morabatur, instructi obviam procedunt. (Sall. J. 53.)

Quamquam hoc victore esse non possumus. (Cic. Lig. 18.)

REMARK I. — Cæsar and Sallust seem to prefer the *Imperfect* Indicative after these particles.

REMARK II. — Quamquam is followed by the Subjunctive in later writers and poets, and rarely in Cicero. Cf. Zumpt, § 574 ; Roby, § 1697.

REMARK III. — Etsi, etiamsi, used as *conditional* rather than *concessive* particles, have the same construction as si (cf. CONDITIONAL SENTENCES) ; i.e., they take the Indicative when the truth or falsity of the statement is not implied, and the Subjunctive when the statement is not true.

c. Quamvis, "*although*," "*as much as you please*," takes the Subjunctive.

Quamvis ille felix sit. (Cic. Rosc. Am. 22.)

Quamvis sit nocens. (Cic. Ver. I. 1.)

d. Ut (negatively ut non), "*supposing that*," "*even if*," takes the Subjunctive.

Ut enim cetera paria Tuberoni cum Varo fuissent, hoc certe praecipuum Tuberonis, quod juste cum imperio in provinciam suam venerat. (Cic. Lig. 27.)

e. Licet, "*although*," takes the Subjunctive.

Licet Caecilium veteres laudibus ferant. (Quint. X. 1. 99.)

Licet igitur paeona sequatur Ephorus. (Id. IX. 4, 87.)

REMARK. — Licet is properly a verb, meaning "*it is allowable*," and ut is understood after it.

f. For qui, with a concessive force, see XII.

g. The Subjunctive is used also *independently* (as a leading verb) to denote concession.

Fuerint cupidi, fuerint irati, fuerint pertinaces, "*grant that they were*," &c. (Cic. Lig. 18.)

XVI. CLAUSES OF COMPARISON.

a. Tamquam, tamquamsi, quasi, acsi, utsi, velut, veluti, velutsi, ceu (in poetry), "*as if*," are used to express what is assumed merely for the sake of comparison, and take the *Present* and *Perfect* Subjunctive, except after *secondary* tenses.

Quasi res dubia sit. *As if the matter were doubtful.*

Plurimi enim mentiuntur, et, tamquam non doceant causam, sed agant, loquuntur. (Quint. XII. 8, 9.)

De Dolabella, quod scripsi, suadeo videas, tamquam si tua res agatur. (Cic. Fam. II. 16, 7.)

Negabat ullam vocem inimiciorem amicitiae potuisse

reperiri quam ejus qui dixisset, ita amare oportere ut si aliquando esset orsurus. (Cic. Læl. 59.)

Quasi vero nescias hunc et ali et vestiri a Caecilia. (Id. Rosc. Am. 147.)

Neque vero idem profici longo itineris spatio, ac si coram de omnibus condicionibus disceptetur. (Cæs. B. C. I. 24.)

Samnitium exercitus, velut haud ulla mora pugnae futura esset, aciem instruit. (Liv. VII. 37, 5.)

Inque sinus caros, veluti cognosceret, ibat. (Ov. Metam. IV. 596.)

Quae, velut si aliter facere fas non sit, quidam sequuntur. (Quint. II. 13, 1.)

Ceu cetera nusquam bella forent, nulli tota morerentur in urbe. (Verg. A. II. 438-9.)

REMARK. — *Sicuti* is used in the sense of *quasi* in Sall. Cat. 38, "*Sicuti* populi jura defenderet;" also in § 31, "*Sicuti* jurgio laccessitus foret."

b. Clauses of comparison take the Indicative when introduced by *ac*, *atque*, preceded by an adjective or adverb denoting *identity*, *similarity*, and the opposite.

Cum totidem navibus atque erat profectus. (Nep. Milt. VII. 4.)

Nam primum debeo sperare omnis deos pro eo mihi ac mereor relatuos esse gratiam. (Cic. Cat. IV. 3.)

Sed aliter atque ostenderam facio. (Cic. Fam. II. 3, 2.)

c. *Ut*, "*as*," denoting a comparison takes the Indicative.

Ut sementem feceris, ita metes. (Cic. Or. II. 261.)

XVII. INTERROGATIVE CLAUSES.

Questions may be asked directly or indirectly.

a. All *direct* questions require the *Indicative*.

Ubi eos convenit? *Where did he meet them?* (Cic. Rosc. Am. 74.)

b. All *Indirect* questions require the *Subjunctive*.

Quaero quo modo occiderit. *I ask in what way he killed him.* (Id. 73.)

c. In asking a direct question we may use one of *three* particles:—

-Ne (the enclitic) asks for information.

Valesne? *Are you well?*

Nonne expects the answer *yes*.

Nonne vales? *You are well, ar'n't you?*

Num expects the answer *no*.

Num vales? *You are not well, are you?*

REMARK I.—Nonne and num introduce the sentence; -ne is attached to the verb, or, if particular emphasis is to be given to any one word, it is appended to that.

Meministine me dicere in senatu? (Cic. Cat. I. 7.)

Nonne his vestigiis ad caput malefici perveniri solet? (Id. Rosc. Am. 74.)

Num me fefellit res tanta? (Id. Cat. I. 7.)

REMARK II.—In *indirect* questions num does *not* imply a *negative* answer.

Qua re videte num dubitandum vobis sit. (Cic. Imp. Pomp. 19.)

d. Direct questions may be introduced by any interrogative pronoun or adverb.

Denique, quid reliqui habemus, praeter miseram animam? (Sall. Cat. 20.)

Quae quousque tandem patiemini? (Id.)

e. Direct questions are occasionally asked without any interrogative particle or pronoun.

Tanti malefici crimen probare te censes posse? (Cic. Rosc. Am. 72.)

Clodius insidias fecit Miloni? (Id. Mil. 60.)

Patere tua consilia non sentis? (Id. Cat. I. 1.)

f. In answering a question, "*yes*" is expressed variously; *e.g.*, *etiam*, *factum*, *ita*, *ita est*, *sane*, *sane quidem*, *vero*, *verum*.

"*No*" is expressed by *minime vero*, *non minime*, or strongly by *immo* or *immo vero*.

Also the verb can be repeated. As, in the sentences given above, *fecit* and *sentio*, "*he did*," and "*I do*," *non fecit* and *non sentio*, "*he did not*," "*I do not*," are respectively the affirmative and negative answers of the questions.

g. *Double* or *alternative* questions may be divided into *four* classes:—

(1) Those which have *utrum* in the first part of the clause, and *an* in the second.

Utrum pacem an bellum nobis datis? Do you give us peace or war?

Neve interesse quidquam putent utrum Trallis an Formias venerint. (Cic. Q. F. 17.)

(2) Those which have *-ne* in the first part of the clause, and *an* in the second.

Egone ero an tu? Shall it be you or I?

Sed diu magnum inter mortales certamen fuit, vine corporis an virtute animi, res militaris magis procederet. (Sall. Cat. 1.)

Repetatne domum, an lateat silvis? (Ov. Metam. III. 204-5.)

(3) Those which have no interrogative particle in the first part, but an (sometimes *anne*) in the second.

Ferro an fame acrius urgear incertus sum. I am not sure whether I am pressed the harder by the sword or by hunger. (Sall. J. 24.)

Postremo, fugere an manere tutius foret, in incerto erat. (Id. 38.)

(4) In indirect double questions we often find no particle in the first part of the clause, and *-ne* in the second part.

Nihil interest, valeamus aegrine simus. It makes no difference whether we are well or sick.

Ut in incerto fuerit, vicissent victine essent. (Liv. V. 28, 4.)

REMARK I. — In poetry we sometimes find *-ne* in both clauses.

Sola Jovis conjunx non tam culpetne probetne eloquitur. (Ov. Metam. III. 256.)

Qui teneant, hominesne feraene, quaerere constituit. (Verg. A. I. 308.)

REMARK II. — The words “*or not*” are best translated in direct double questions by *annon*; in indirect, by *necne*.

Rezne Caesar futurus est, annon? Will Caesar be king or not?

Incertus est utrum rex Caesar futurus sit, necne. He is uncertain whether Caesar will be king or not.

REMARK III. — Notice that *aut* and *vel* are not used for “*or*” in double questions.

“In double questions *an* and *ne*,
Not *aut* or *vel*, the word must be.”

h. **Si** is occasionally used in the sense of "*whether*," and takes the Subjunctive of Indirect question.

Hanc si nostri transirent, hostes exspectabant. (Cæs. B. G. II. 9.)

Circumfunduntur ex reliquis hostes partibus, si quem aditum reperire possint. (Id. VI. 37.)

i. The first part of a double question is often omitted, the second part being introduced by **an**. A supposed objection that may be used by an opponent is often thus met.

Quo illa oratio pertinuit? an, uti vos infestos conjurationi faceret? (Sall. Cat. 51.)

j. **Forsitan** (**fors sit an**), "*it is a chance whether*," "*possibly*," takes the Subjunctive of Indirect question.

Quod a ceteris forsitan ita petitum sit. (Cic. Rosc. Am. 4.)

REMARK. — **Forsitan** is occasionally followed by the Indicative, especially in poetry.

Forsitan, infelix, ventos undasque timebas. (Ov. Fast. II. 97.)

XVIII. CLAUSES OF WISH.

a. A wish is expressed by the Subjunctive, often preceded by the particles **uti**, **utinam**, or **O si**.

b. The *Present* Subjunctive is used when the wish may be fulfilled.

Conficiam tua consilia. *I hope I may accomplish your designs.*

Ad quam utinam perveniatis. (Cic. C. M. 86.)

c. The *Imperfect* Subjunctive is used when the wish cannot be fulfilled at the *present* time.

Utinam exstarent illa carmina. *I wish those songs were extant.*

Di facerent, sine patre forem. (Ov. Metam. VIII. 72.)

d. The *Perfect* Subjunctive is rarely used, except by early writers.

e. The *Pluperfect* Subjunctive, when the wish was not fulfilled in the *past*.

Utinam ille omnes secum suas copias eduxisset. *I wish he had led forth with him all his confederates.*

Quod utinam minus vitae cupidi fuisset. (Cic. Fam. XIV. 4, 1.)

XIX. CLAUSES OF EXHORTATION, COMMAND, AND PROHIBITION.

a. An *exhortation* is expressed by the *first person plural of the present* Subjunctive.

Imitemur majores nostros. *Let us imitate our ancestors.*

Hos latrones interficiamus. (Cæs. B. G. VII. 38.)

b. A *command* is expressed by the *second person* (rarely the *third*) of the *Imperative*, or mildly by the *Present* Subjunctive (and occasionally the *Perfect*).

Mitte Marcum ad me. *Send Marcus to me.*

Det pignus amoris. *Let him give a pledge of love.* (Ov. Metam. III. 283.)

Hanc tollite crudelitatem ex civitate. (Cic. Rosc. Am. 154.)

Sint sane liberales ex sociorum fortunis. (Sall. Cat. 52.)

Stygii quoque conscia sunt Numina. (Ov. Metam. III. 290.)

REMARK. — **Fac** and **cura** with the Subjunctive also express a command.

Fac venias. *Be sure and come.*

Cura ut valeas. *Take care of your health.*

Fac ut amorem nostrum tanti aestimes. (Cic. Att. I. 18, 8.)

Cura ut te quam primum videamus. (Id.)

c. A prohibition (negative command) is expressed : —

(1) By **ne**, with the third person of the *Present* or *Perfect* Subjunctive.

(2) By **ne**, with the second person singular of the *Perfect* Subjunctive.

(3) By **noli**, with the *Present* Infinitive.

(4) By **cave**, with the *Present* or *Perfect* Subjunctive.

Nequid rei tibi sit cum Saguntinis. *Have nothing to do with the Saguntines.* (Liv. XXI. 44, 5.)

Ne transieris. *Do not cross.* (Id.)

Noli tam esse injustus. *Be not unjust.*

Cave hoc facias. *Do not do this.*

Ne sint in senectute vires. (Cic. C. M. 34.)

Hanc pati nolite diutius. (Id. Rosc. Am. 154.)

Cavete nequid acrius factum videretur. (Id. 153.)

XX. SUBJUNCTIVE OF ESSENTIAL PART.

Any *subordinate* clause takes the Subjunctive when it is so closely connected with a Subjunctive clause, or an Infinitive, as to become an *essential* part of them.

Petit, ut quae imperaverit audiat. *He asks him to hear his commands.*

Here **quae imperaverit** is in the Subjunctive, because it is so closely connected with **audiat**.

Non dubitat quin, si ipse Verrem convenisset, auctoritate sua commovere hominem posset. (Cic. Ver. II. i. 126.)

Res huc erat deducta, ut, si priores montes attigissent, ipsi periculum vitarent. (Cæs. B. C. I. 70.)

Sic se quisque hostem ferire, murum adscendere, conspici, dum tale facinus faceret, properabat. (Sall. Cat. 7.)

Ut, qui eum necasset, unde ipse natus esset, careret eis rebus omnibus, ex quibus omnia nata esse dicuntur. (Cic. Rosc. Am. 71.)

XXI. THE INFINITIVE.

a. The Infinitive expresses the action or state of the verb, and is used like a neuter noun, generally in the Nominative or Accusative case.

b. The Infinitive, with or without a subject-accusative, is used as the subject or predicate of *esse* and many impersonal verbs.

Erat iniqua condicio postulare. *It was an unjust proposal to demand.* (Cæs. B. C. I. 11.)

Docuit majores nostros, quam praeclarum esset exteris gentibus imperare. (Cic. Ver. II. ii. 2.)

c. "The Infinitive, without a subject-accusative, is used after verbs denoting *ability, obligation, intention, or endeavor*; after verbs signifying *to begin, continue, cease, abstain, dare, determine, fear, hesitate, or be wont.*"

This Infinitive is often called the "*complementary*" or "*prolative*" Infinitive.

Venire non possum. *I cannot come.*

Nemo tam improbus inveniri poterit. (Cic. Cat. I. 5.)

Caesar maturat ab urbe proficisci. (Cæs. B. G. I. 7.)

d. The Infinitive is used with a subject-accusative after verbs of *saying, thinking, hearing, feeling, knowing, hoping, promising, &c.*

This Infinitive may be called the *Infinitive of the Oratio obliqua*.

Audivit nos venire. *He heard that we were coming.*

Memini Catonem mecum disserere. (Cic. Læl. 11.)

Certior fiebat omnes Belgas conjurare. (Cæs. B. G. II. 1.)

(1) When the above verbs are changed to the *passive*, the subject of the Infinitive is changed to the nominative, and becomes their own subject.

Alexander habuisse dicitur. (Cic. Arch. 24.)

REMARK I. — The Infinitive of *O. O.* sometimes omits its subject (when depending upon a verb in the active voice), if it can be readily supplied from the context.

Re nuntiata ad suos, quae imperarentur, facere dixerunt. (Cæs. B. G. II. 32.)

REMARK II. — When the subject of the Infinitive is omitted, a *predicate* noun or adjective is put in the same case as the subject of the verb on which the Infinitive depends.

Fieri studebam doctior. *I desired to become more learned.*

e. “Verbs which express the *emotions* of the mind may be followed by an Infinitive with a subject-accusative to express the *cause* of the emotion.”

Haec perfecta esse gaudeo. *I am delighted because these matters are settled.*

Quae perfecta esse et suum cuique honorem et gradum redditum gaudeo. (Cic. Rosc. Am. 136.)

REMARK. — A causal clause is more frequently expressed by **quod** (or some other causal particle), with a finite verb. See CAUSAL CLAUSES.

f. In animated narration the *Present* Infinitive is used independently with the force of the *Imperfect* Indicative, and has its subject in the nominative. This is called the *Historical* Infinitive.

Igitur reges populiue finitumi bello temptare ; pauci ex amicis auxilio esse. (Sall. Cat. VI.)

g. The Infinitive with a subject-accusative is used independently to denote indignation or surprise.

Mene incepto desistere victam ? *What ! I, baffled, give up my purpose ?* (Verg. A. I. 37.)

h. The Infinitive is used to denote *purpose* in poetry.

Non popolare penatis venimus. *We have come not to lay waste your homes.* (Verg. A. I. 527.)

i. Sometimes the Infinitive is used by poets, depending upon adjectives.

Soli cantare periti Arcades. *"None but Arcadians know how to sing."* (Verg. B. X. 32.)

Tu (bonus) calamos inflare levis, ego dicere versus. (Id. V. 2 ; cf. Bryce's note on this passage.)

j. In XXI. *b*, it was said that the Infinitive could be the subject of Impersonal verbs.

The following take an Infinitive with the dative after : (**certum est, necesse est**), **libet, licet, placet**.

The following take an Infinitive with the accusative : **constat, decet, oportet**.

For impersonals that govern a clause with **ut**, see CONSECUTIVE CLAUSES.

REMARK. — After a secondary tense of **oportere, debere, posse**, and verbs of *necessity, propriety, possibility*, and the like, the present Infinitive is often best translated by the *perfect* in English.

Videbatur omnino mori non debuisset. (Cic. Arch. 17.)

XXII. INDIRECT DISCOURSE.

a. A *direct* quotation (*Oratio recta*) is one in which the speaker or writer uses the exact words of another.

b. An *indirect* quotation (*Oratio obliqua*) is one in which the exact words of the original speaker are made to depend upon some verb of *saying*, or equivalent phrase.

Romam cras ibo. *I shall go to Rome to-morrow.* (*Oratio recta.*)

Dixit se Romam cras iturum esse. *He said that he should go to Rome to-morrow.* (*Oratio obliqua.*)

c. In changing from the *Oratio recta* to the *Oratio obliqua*, observe the following rules:—

d. All *leading* verbs are to be changed to the *Infinitive*.

(1) The Present and Imperfect	} Indicative	are changed to the	Present Infinitive.
(3) The Perfect and Pluperfect		are changed to the	Perfect Infinitive.
(2) The Future and Future Perfect	} Indicative	are changed to the	Future Infinitive.
(5) The Present, Imperfect, and Perfect		are changed to the	Future Infinitive.
(6) The Pluperfect	} Subjunctive	is changed to the	Future Active. Participle with <i>fuisse</i> .

(7) Exc. The Imperative and the Subjunctive (of command) of the *Oratio recta* are expressed by the Present or Imperfect Subjunctive in the *Oratio obliqua*.

e. All *subordinate* verbs are usually changed to, or retained in the Subjunctive, their tense depending upon the rule for sequence of tenses.

(1) The Present, Imperfect, and	{	Indic- ative	are changed to the	Present	{	Subjunc- tive.
				or Imperfect		
(2) Future	{	Indic- ative	are changed to the	Perfect	{	Subjunc- tive.
(3) The Perfect, Pluperfect, and				or Pluperfect		
(4) Future Perfect	{					

(8) Exc. Questions, which in the *Oratio recta* were asked in the first or third persons, are expressed in the *Oratio obliqua* by the Accusative with the Infinitive.

(1) *Si domi es, bene est.* *If you are at home, it is well.*

(1) *Dicit, si domi sis, bene esse.* *He says that, if you are at home, it is well.*

(1) *Dixit, si domi esses, bene esse.* *He said that, if you were at home, it was well.*

(2) *Si domum ibis, bene erit.* *If you go home, it will be well.*

(2) *Dicit, si domum eas, bene fore.* *He says that, if you go home, it will be well.*

(2) *Dixit, si domum ires, bene fore.* *He said that, if you went home, it would be well.*

(3) *Si regem vidisti, hominem nobilem vidisti.* *If you saw the king, you saw a renowned person.*

(3) *Dicit te, si regem videris, hominem nobilem*

vidisse. *He says that you saw a renowned man, if you saw the king.*

(3) Dixit te, si regem vidisses, hominem nobilem vidisse. *He said that you saw a renowned man, if you saw the king.*

(4) Si Caesari nupseris, bene erit. *If you marry Cæsar, it will be well.*

(4) Dicit, si Caesari nupseris, bene fore. *He says that, if you marry Cæsar, it will be well.*

(4) Dixit, si Caesari nupsisses, bene fore. *He said that, if you married Cæsar, it would be well.*

(5) Si quid habeas, des. *If you were to have any thing, you would give it.*

(5) Dixit te, si quid haberes, daturum esse. *He said that, if you were to have any thing, you would give it.*

(6) Si valuisses, gavisus esses. *If you had been well, you would have rejoiced.*

(6) Dixit te, si valuisses, gavisurum fuisse. *He said that you would have rejoiced, if you had been well.*

(7) Si quidquam invenies me mentitum esse, occidito. *If you find that I have told any falsehood, kill me.*

(7) Dixit, si quidquam invenires se mentitum esse, occideres. *He said that, if you found that he had told any falsehood, you should kill him.*

(8) Si veteris contumeliae oblivisci volo, num etiam recentium injuriarum memoriam deponere possum?

(8) Respondit, si . . . vellet, num . . . posse?

f. The above rules will be illustrated by the following:—

O. R.

Mihi semper prima reipublicae fuit dignitas vitaeque potior. Dolui quod populi Romani beneficium mihi per contumeliam ab inimicis extorquetur, ereptoque semenstri imperio in urbem retrahor, cujus absentis rationem haberi proximis comitiis populus jussit; tamen hanc jacturam honoris mei reipublicae causa aequo animo tuli.

Magis consuetudine mea quam merito vestro civitatem conservabo, si prius, quam murum aries attigerit, vos dedideritis: sed deditiois nulla est condicio, nisi armis traditis. Id, quod in Nervii feci, faciam, finitimisque imperabo, ne quam dediticiis populi Romani injuriam inferant.

Unum petimus ac deprecamur: si forte pro tua clementia ac mansuetudine, quam ipsi ab aliis audimus, statueris Aduatucos esse conservandos, ne nos armis despoliaveris.

O. O.

Sibi semper primam reipublicae fuisse dignitatem vitaeque potiozem. Doluisse se, quod populi Romani beneficium sibi per contumeliam ab inimicis extorqueretur, ereptoque semenstri imperio in urbem retraheretur, cujus absentis rationem haberi proximis comitiis populus jussisset; tamen hanc jacturam honoris sui reipublicae causa aequo animo tulisse.

(Cæs. B. C. I. 9.)

Se magis consuetudine sua quam merito eorum civitatem conservaturum si prius, quam murum aries attigisset, se dedidissent: sed deditiois nullam esse condicionem nisi armis traditis. Se id, quod in Nervii fecisset, facturum finitimisque imperaturum, ne quam dediticiis populi Romani injuriam inferrent.

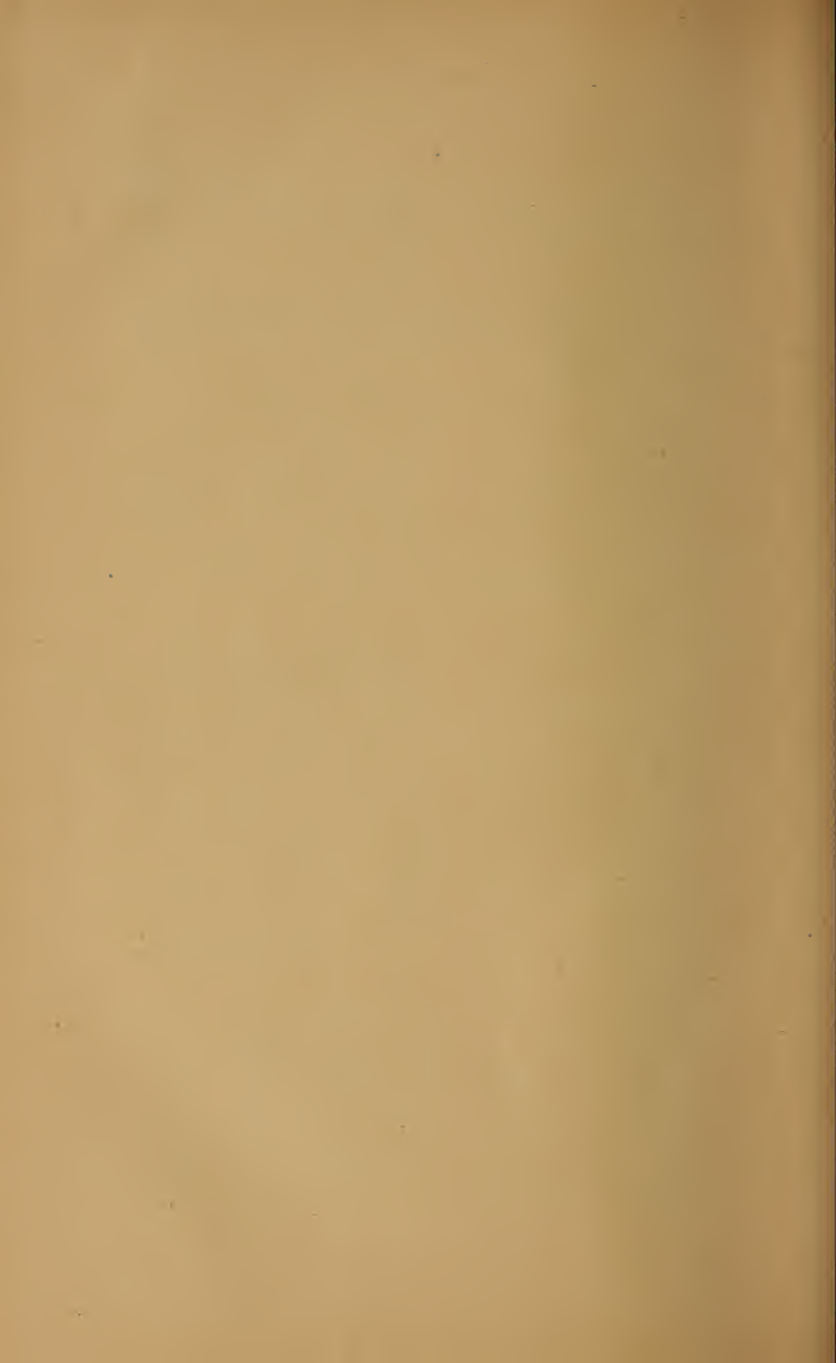
(Id. B. G. II. 32.)

Unum petere ac deprecari: si forte pro sua clementia ac mansuetudine, quam ipsi ab aliis audirent, statuisset Aduatucos esse conservandos, ne se armis despoliaret. (Id. 31.)

REMARK. — Notice that these *subordinate* sentences, which are introduced by a relative equivalent to **et** with the corresponding *demonstrative*, have occasionally their verb in the Infinitive in the *O. O.*

Cujus rei magnam partem laudis atque existimationis ad Libonem perventuram. (Cæs. B. C. I. 26.)

Cujus = et ejus.



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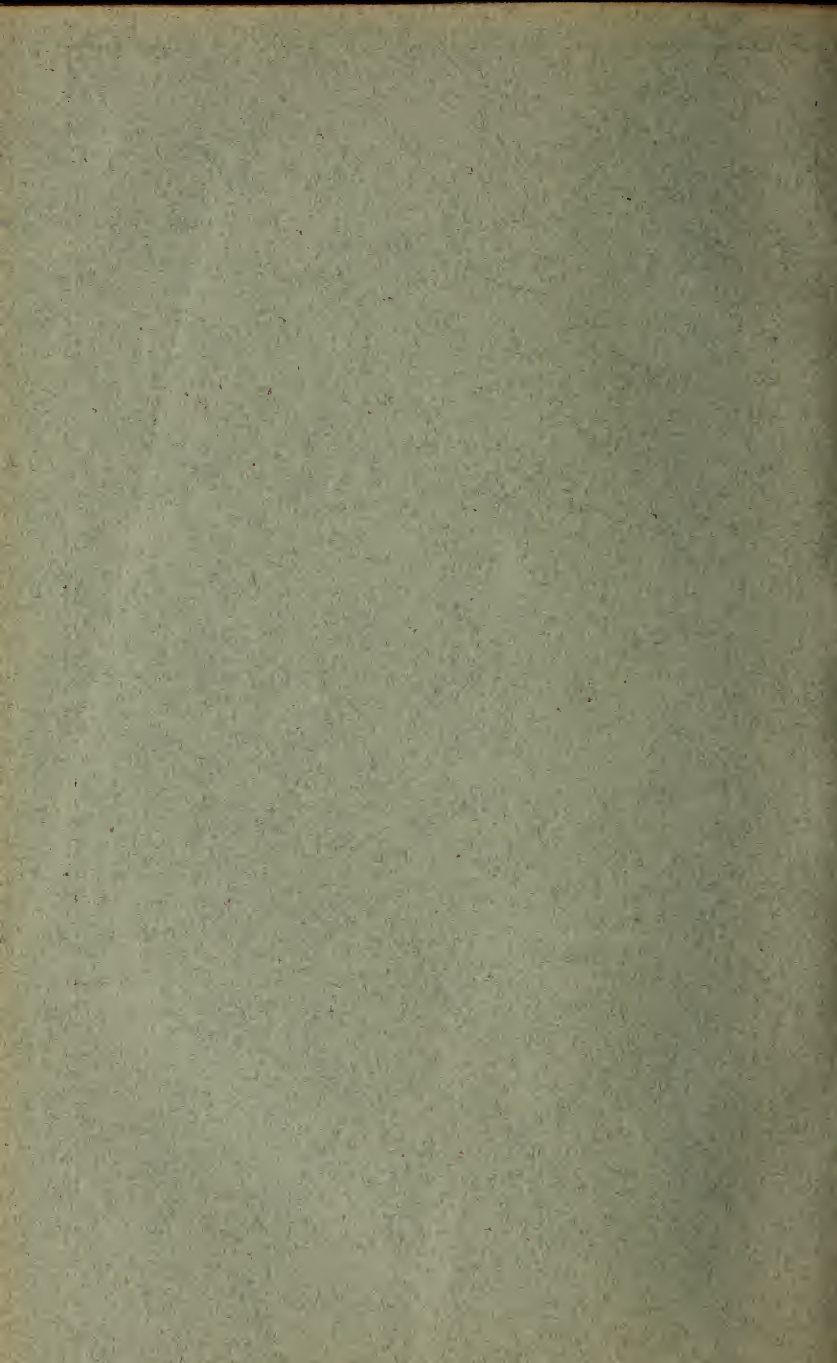
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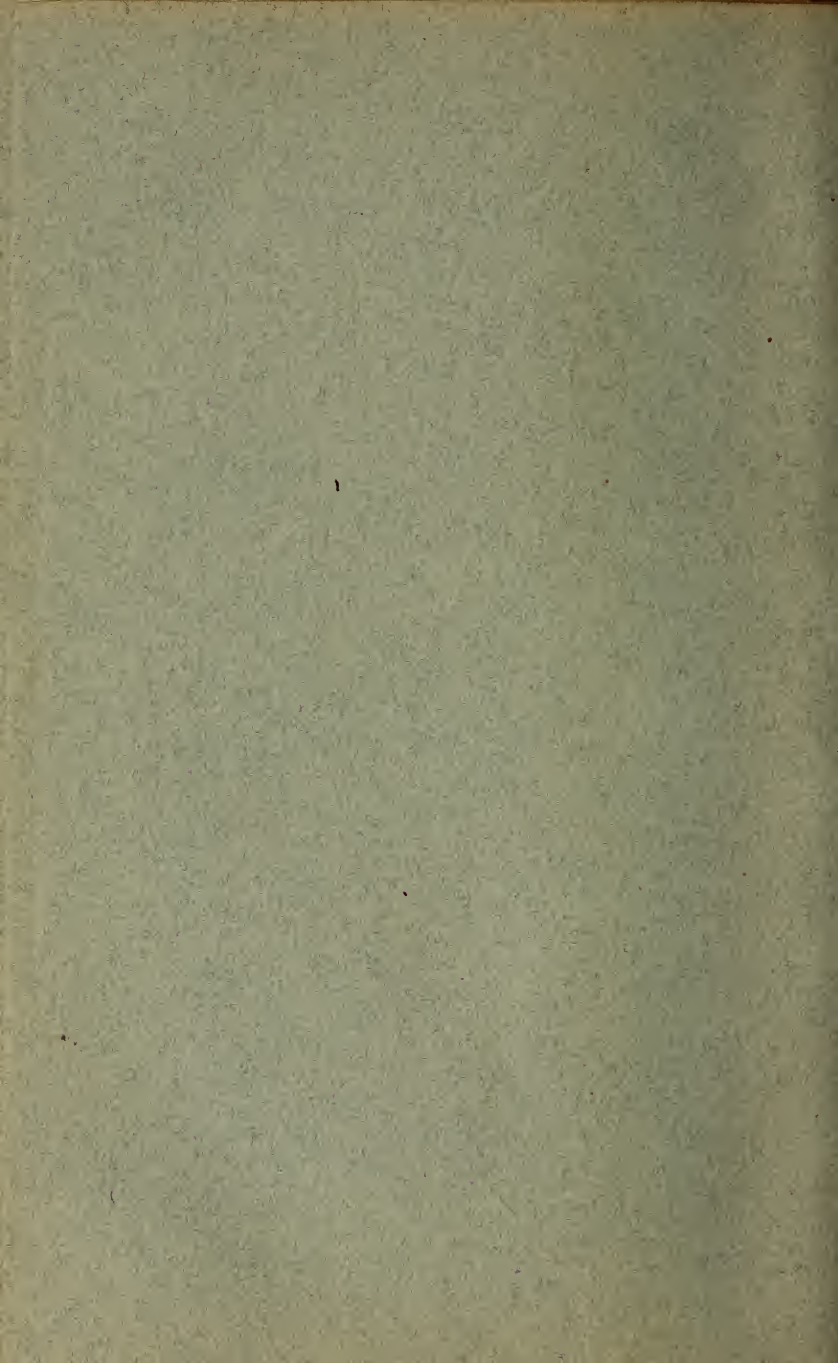
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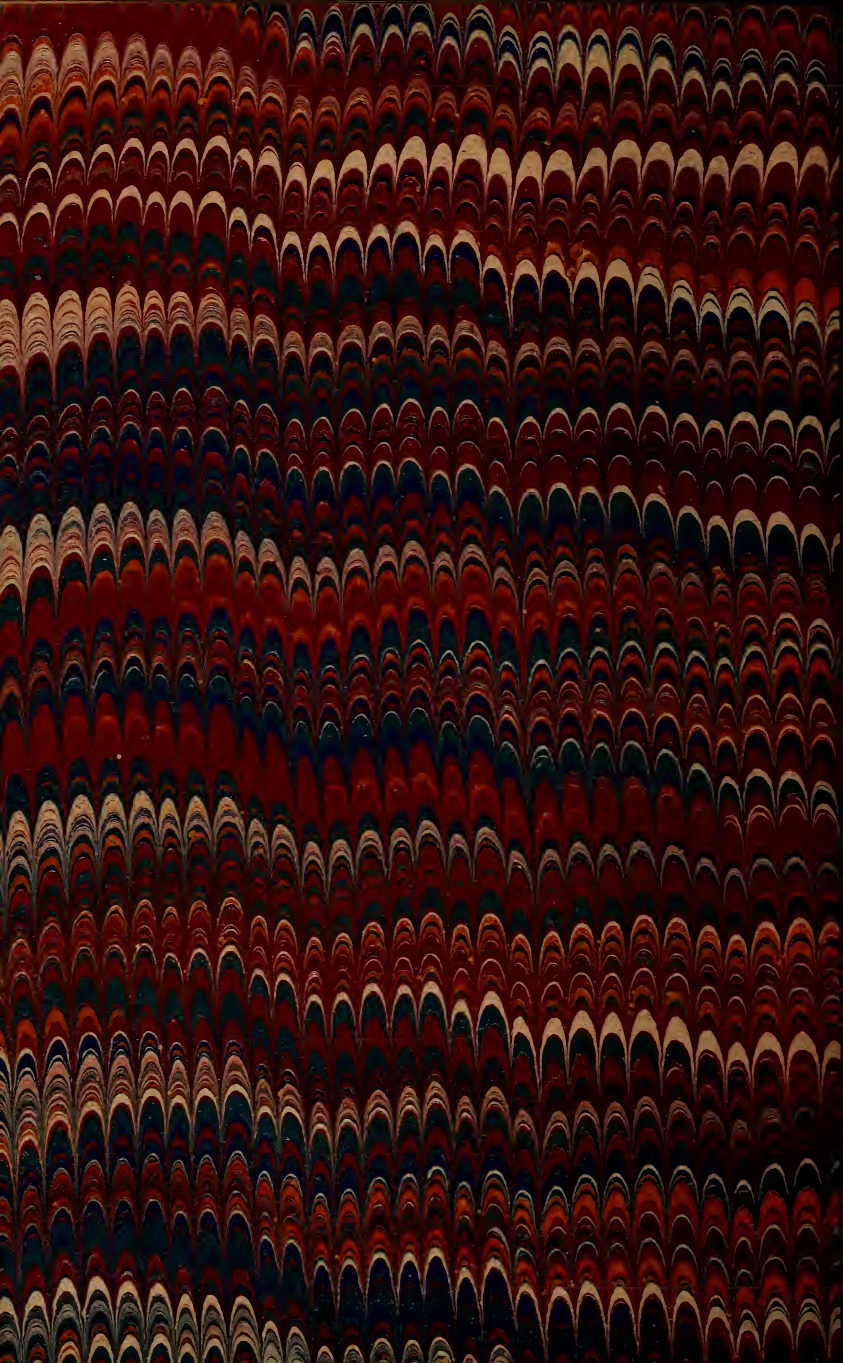














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